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lowest merket raise.

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Lives Saved.

Lives Saved.

It will be remembered by those who red the New-York dully parers of Saturday, March 29, that 8. H. Kendali, M. D., Senor Jose Seguia, Dr. Win, R. Chashvim, John Pierpost, and S. E. Peakody, engh. published a unitement of the southerful and mystrones effects of Chank's Panuvias Sinur is rescain, the from aggravated came of Dropay, Liver Complaint, Dveperia, and Cutaneous Diseases. Probably no article ever received the same authorite and highly reliable testimony of cures of chronic and political diseases as the Panuvias Sinury. The cistrewed and gloomy victims of physical protection find immediate raisel. We are to-day able to add the following individual resistances;

osimosy:
Lavra Costlant — Gorden Robins, esq. of Heriford, save hat be had long been mubbled by dyspeddia, vertige, and sick tenderbe. "I found immediate relief as soon as I commenced to take the Peruvius Stop. My weight increased five pounds with the second bottle."

on take the Peruvian Sirop. My weight increased five pounds with the second bottle.

Betha.—"After suffering for nearly a year with bulls (some slivy in number), I find myself entirely cured by one bottle of Peruvian Sirop.

Dr. Jose of Espinar, President of the Society of Medicine in Lime, writes: "I am so well persuaded that the Peruvian Sirop has contributed to enrich modern pharmacy that I shall not hesitate to make use of it in preference to any medicine where a tonic remedy is required."

NEMBLIGIA.—"Boston, Oct. 20, 1854. A lady of my acquaintance, who had suffered terribly with neuraliza, was entirely cured by two bottles of Peruvian Sirop, and restored to better health and spirite than she had enjoyed for the years."

CHEONIC DYSERTERY.—"New-York, April 10, 1854. My wife has suffered two years with indignation and chronic dysentery, which were immediately illeviated by taking the Peruvian Sirop, which were immediately illeviated by taking the Peruvian Sirop, which were immediately illeviated by taking the Peruvian Sirop, She is now in perfect leasth, and can est anything with impunity.

After such evidence the afflicted should not despair.

impusity.

After such evidence the afflicted should not despair.

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Between 13th and 16th-sts.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.

THE SPOT TO GO TO .- It is not everybody that cen piece his hand upon the spot to which he would recommend a fastidious friend, were that friend disposed to embellish his outer man in the way of costume. But, in the matter of hats, everybody would think of KNOX the moment the article was mentioned, because KNOX is the Napoleon of hatters, and his articles are among the best and handsomest in market. KNOX's is the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

EVANS'S EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.—CLOTHING for April.—Fine FROCE COATS, \$10; elegant bine DRESS COATS, \$8; be moire antique VESTS, \$3; complete CASSIMERE SUIT

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, CARPET DEALERS, Heve REMOVED to their new Store, No. 524 Broadway, Opposite St. Nichelas Hotel. ELEGANT CARPETING.

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to their
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I M P O R T A N T.

The most important question for every business man to ask inaset is, "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR for the preservation of my Books and Valuables ?" If not, proceed at once to the depot.

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meortment of English, French, German, Chinese and Americ GAMES and PUZZLES in the world. Compare the prices withose of any store in the city. G. W. TUTYLE, Importer Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, No. 345 Broadway. CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEE

etaid presiminent above all competition. A suite of elegani-private apartments for applying his featous Dvz, the greatest standard article of its hand throughout the world. His new style of Wees and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Chart Apond's, No. 6 Astor House.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, are selling rich Brussels at per yard; rich Velvet Carpet at 12/; rich Velvet Medalli Carpet equally low.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. TAll Persons who wish for information in regard to Sawing Machiners, can obtain by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co. forsette," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interests.

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COUGHS AND COLDS.—If you have a disease of the Threat or Chest, remember Dr. Parcoast's Golden Cough Stave. It is gaining a great reputation. Agents: C. Il. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. Chickener's Co., No. Ill En-ciayet.; Shedden & Nestgaard, 4th st. and Bowery; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. See pamphlets.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Life-boats are not more necessary at sea than this Life Medicine. The exemption from every, and other scorbuic affections of the late exploring expeditions, is attributable to the antiseptic action of Holloway's little Soid at the manufactories, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 344 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 2kc, etje, and #1 per box.

CHURCH PEWS FOR SALE CHEAP .- 100 Pews, oek-colored and in good order, (though second hand); also a her Perser for sale cheep for cash. Apply to A. L. STIMSON, No. 33 Broadway.

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The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE STMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cepts. The steamship Persia will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 2 o'clock.

The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post-Office at 12] o'clock p. m.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-A. Richter, No. 19 Catharine street,

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION .- A meeting of the Board was held last evening, and considerable routine business was transacted, among which the adoption of the Report of the Committee recommending advertising for proposals to build a new school-house for No. 22 at Greenpoint. The Committees for the year were announced by the Chair, and after considering several sections of the by-laws the Board adjourned.

New Work Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for interton must be subscribed by the name and solutions of the writer—not not ensured for pulsanothim, but as a margable of this good faith.

We cannot substrake it return remoted Communications.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 160,000 copieof THE WESTLY Televar of this week. It is, without doubt-the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this won's laws. Price

To the People of the United States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the ropeal of Missouri Compremise, to the policy of the present Admi trainen, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansus as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washing-ton and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, ap-pointed by the Fittsburgh Convention of the 12d of February. 156, to send from each State three Delegates from every Con-gressional District, and six Delegates at large, to most in PHIL-ADELPHIA on the screnteenth day of June next, for the pur pose of recommending candidates to be supported for the officer

E. D. MORGAN, New York, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Maryland, JOHN M. NILES, Connecticut, DAVID WILMOT, Pennsylvania. A. P. STONE, Ohio, WILLIAM M. CHACE, Rhode Island, JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachuse GEORGE RYE. Virginia. ABNER R. HALLOWELL, Maine, S. LELAND. Illinois. SHARLES DIGKEY, Michigan. GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampshire A. J. STEVENS, Iowa, CORNELIUS COLE, California, LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont WILLIAM GROSE, Indiana, WYMAN SPOONER, Wisconsly, M. K. PAULISON, New-Jorsey JAMES REDPATH, Missouri, LEWIS CLEPHANE, Dist. of Columbia, Washington, March 29, 1856, National Committee

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 1.-The discussion on the action of the Naval Board was continued all day. Messrs. Clayton, Bell, Fitzpatrick and Mason were the speakers. There was a momentary personal contest be-tween Mr. Bell and Mr. Clayton, but nothing of consequence. Adjourned.

House, April 1 .- After ordering the printing of the Central American correspondence, the House passed the Oregon Indian War appropriation. The House then went into Committee on the President's Message, and Mr. Warner made a temperate Pro-Slavery speech. Mr. Allison replied on the Free side of the question. Adjourned.

The trial of the disputed Controllership case, Giles vs. Flagg, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court. We give a complete report.

Commodore McKeever died yesterday at Gosport, Va.

The Daniel Webster arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday with important news from Central America. Col. Schlesginger, the Nicaraguan Envoy to Costa Rica, has been sent home, and the Costa Rican Government declares war against Nicaragua. Walker accepts the challenge, and has gone with troops to assault Guamo Castle. The San Salvadorous are peaceable, but object to the presence of so many Americans.

THE NICABAGUA WAR.

The arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans brings news that war has actually commenced between General Walker and the State of Costa Rica.

If the declaration of war, as is stated, came from Costa Rica-as to which we shall take the liberty to entertain some doubts-we cannot but think it very bad policy on the part of that Government, and not unlikely to be attended with disastrous results. It gives Walker precisely what he wanted, namely, somebody to attack; and the weak and unwarlike, though comparatively wealthy country of Costa Rica is precisely the sort of object of attack most to his purpose. He has soldiers, which is just what the Costa Rica people have not; they could have afforded to wait till time, fever and discontent had done their work on Walker's men. which is precisely what he cannot afford. If, then, the Costa Rica people declared war against him, it was a perfect godsend-the very thing he would

There seems little prospect that the Costa Rica militia can be able to resist his trained soldiers. The great difficulty for Walker is to get at those

he wishes to plunder. The best inhabited and best cultivated part of Costa Rica is an elevated plateau-the plains of San José and Cartago—lying about two degrees of latitude south and two degrees of longitude east from Granada, which is Walker's headquarters, and about equidistant from the Pacific and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. From Granada to Virgin Bay the transportation is easy by water; and, indeed, Walker's army of operations is represented as already at that point when the steamer left San Juan. The first point to be reached from Virgin Bay is Punta Arenas-not the place of that name at the mouth of the San Juan, opposite Greytown, but another Sandy Point (to translate it into English) on the Bay of Nicoya, which makes in from the Pacific; Punta Arenas, lying on the east shore of that hav in about nine degrees of north latitude. This place. Punta Arenas, which is the principal shipping port of Costa Rica, might easily be reached by water from San Juan del Sur, from which it is distant south-west a hundred miles or so; but Walker has no vessels, or if he could possess himself of any a French ship of war is said to be lying at Punta Arenas for the very purpose of cutting him off. He will therefore be obliged to go by land.

From Virgin Bay to Rivas, on the frontier of Nicaragua, is no great distance, and the road lies through a friendly country. At Rivas the difficulties of the route will commence. From that place to Punta Arenas. There is a road through the thinly inhabited district of Guanacosti, a province of Costa Rica, eight days' journey with mules. One-third of this road runs through forest and mountain without any village; for the rest there may be some five small villages. The territory through which the road passes, is very thinly inhabited, being divided into large baciendas for

raising cattle. From Punta Arenas to San José the road extends due east. For the first two or three miles it runs along the beach, and here Walker's forces may be exposed to the guns of the French ship of war. Then it goes up toward the mountainous region of the Aquacate, where it crosses three distinet chains of mountains, the passes of some of which are extremely difficult. Before entering these mountains two or three streams must be crossed, over one of which, the Baranca, the Government of Costa Rica has lately completed a stone bridge-this being the chief route by which the coffee of Costa Baca is brought to the sea. The ea-

trance into the plateau or elevated valley of San José is somewhat difficult, for the Rio Grande nmat be crossed, and a zigzeg steep descended and sacended. At the top of the ascent is the first custom-house, which can easily be, and has most likely been fortified. But it must be added that the attacking party, by placing some field-pieces on some of the hights, can command the customhouse and dislodge its defenders. From the custom house to San José is some six hours travel. Just before the entrance to the mountanous region of the Agucate, from a place named San Mateo. the regular read of Punts Areas to San José, above described, can be avoided and the plateau or valley of San Jose be reached by a pearer route. the Rio Grande being crossed at a point where it is so parrow that a good jumper can clear it at a bound.

The Government of Costa Rica, fearing an attack, have already a year since, imported cannon, rifles, and military stores, but whether the militia know how to handle them, is another question.

Costa Rica by the last census had a population of 100,174, including 5,000 wild Indians, and distributed as follows;

Departments. Population Departments.
San José. 31,749 Alejueia.
Certago. 25,277 Punts Arenas.
Heradis 17,229 Savago tribes.
Guanacaste. 9,112 100.174

This population includes 90,000 of the white and mixed race and 10,000 Indians, but the number of pure Spanish blood is very small. The Indians are reckoned among the best fighters. The wealth of Costa Rica consists principally in the cultivation of coffee.

It is asserted in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, in a well-written and intelligent article on "Nicaragua and the Fillibusters," that not only are the finances of Costa Rica in a good condition, but that in military matters it is far in advance of Nicaragua, having a well-organized militia of four thousand or five thousand men. A certain portion of the troops are said to be armed with Minié rifles, and there is stated to be a good provision of artillery. There are said, in this article, to be great numbers of Germans in the country, many of them in the employment of the Government, and to whom it is stated to be indebted for its effective state. How far this alleged military strength amounts to anything, we shall probably have an early opportunity of seeing.

DRIODE ISLAND_CONNECTICUT. The State election in Rhode Island takes place

to-day; that in Connecticut on Monday. As was the case in New-Hampshire, the Administration leaders are putting forth every effort to secure the control of these States. Mr. Pierce's prospect of a renomination depends on his carrying the northern elections. The loss of New-Hampshire was a serious blow, which must, if possible now be retrieved. We hear that great sums of money have been imported into both States from headquarters. The office-holders everywhere have been bled for the purpose till they are white in the face; and able representatives of the policy of establishing Slavery upon free soil, have taken to the stump as if with the audacious aim of convincing the people of the superiority of slave over free institutions. The stake is desperate, and the effort grimly corresponds.

The Republican cause in both these States suffers under the difficulty which it has previously experienced in New-York and Maine, and to a large extent even in New-Hampshire. We mean, of course, the want of that thorough organization which is best acquired by a series of electoral contests. As yet, our forces are a noble and enthusiastic mass of men, rather than a compact, well-disciplined and perfectly efficient party. We still lack the detailed arrangements for systematic and united effort, without which the strength of no party can be fully brought to bear in an election. This deficiency has of course been remedied in some degree by our friends in Connecticut and Rhode Island, but until the Presidential election it will not be fully made good. Meanwhile, nothing must be lost on that account. Where party organization is lacking, the duty of the individual becomes more imperative. Personal devotion and industry must then accomplish what might else be done in great part by other agencies.

In Rhode Island the day of action has arrived, and before these lines can reach our readers in that State the question will be decided, and decided we confidently expect in favor of Freedom. In Connecticut, however, a few days yet remain for preparation, and we conjure our friends there to see that they are well employed. But above all, let them see that ballots are got ready in abundance, and that they are properly distributed at the polls. In this State thousands on thousand of votes were lost last Fall, because Republican ballots could not be procured by the voters when they came to the polls. Let there be no such calamity in Connecticut. The contest is one of vast moment: its result will have an influence on the question whether Slavery or Freedom shall control the institutions and shape the character of great States yet to be formed from the new Territories. If the freemen of Connecticut were ever called upon to stand up in defense of Liberty against Despetism, in defense of good morals and public order against Border Ruffian encroachments, in defense of democratic principles against the insolence of a domineering Oligarchy, it is now. Let them manfully respond to the call of duty; and let neither business nor pleasure cause one to be absent from his post upon the decisive day. And while every part of the Republican ticket should be ardently supported, let particular attention be given to the election of members of the Legislature. It will be a good thing that the Republican Governor should be elected by the people, if it can be done; but that we should have a majority in the Legislature is absolutely essential.

A DUEL IN BEBLIN.

A bloody catastrophe has occurred at Berlin. The Police-President, the Herr von Hinckeldey, has been shot dead in a duel by the Baron von Rechow, an officer of the Guards, member of the Upper House of the Legislature, and of one of the most noble families in Prussia. The Police-President was the challenger. The provocations which induced him to take the step were various. Herr ven Hinckeldey was in all respects a most energetic-officer, and highly esteemed by the King He ad ofganized in the city of Berlin a new and complete police force, of which one of our correspondents some months since gave a detailed and highly favorable account. Its organization was military, and comprehended colonels, captains and lieutenants; whereat the army, which is essentially aristeeratic and efficered by the nobility, was offended -taking in high dudgeon what they called a profaustion of their rank. The Police-President was assailed on all occasions. He had been most sotive and importial in the discharge of his duties. Among other spirited measures, he had interfered in the management of the Jocky-Club, composed of officers of the Guards and the proudest nobles. He had accused the Club of gambling, and caused the expulsion of a principal culprit. Their hatred of him, therefore, became extreme, and insults were not spared. The last was offered by the Baron von Rochow, at a teurnement given by the nobility and officers. at which the Royal Pamily were present. Hinckeidey attended in full uniform, and Rochow, who was one of the managers, refused him admittance with the insulting words: "We want no policemen here." This outrage the Police-President resented. He immediately resigned his commissien and sent the challenge which has thus resulted fatally to himself. He was shot through the heart. The Kirg, in state, and the inhabitants of Berlin generally, attended his funeral, for he had been universally esteemed, and his death was deeply regretted. His antagonist was practiced in the use of arms, as are all Prussian nobles and officers, whereas Hinckeldey, his senior, was exceedingly short-sighted. For this reason the duel is by some regarded as a deliberate murder. Rochow surrendered himself and has been handed over to a court-martial. His punishment, however, will not be severe-perhaps imprisonment for a few months in a fortress—as dueling is not strictly prohibited in Prussia, nor treated as a capital offense. The suicide of Herr von Raumer, supposed to be the celebrated historian-which, however, we doubt-and of one Herr von Canitz, a very aristocratic personage, seem to have no connection with this duel, as neither of these gentlemen was in any way engaged in the drama.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INDIAN WARS AND WRONGS. Editorial Correspondence of the No Y. Tribus

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31, 1856. Perhaps I stand alone in the belief, or at least in its bold avowal, that Territorial Extension is one of the greatest evils and dangers which now threaten the American Union. I trust my name will stand on the Great Book as that of a steadfast, earnest, consistent opposer of every increase of our National area, whether by conquest, purchase, or whatever other form of Annexation. As I condemn the blind grasping of the farmer who buys an adjacent homestead with the money which should have improved and rendered fruitful his own, so do I protest against our National hard bargains like that last purchase of a worthless strip off the Northern border of Mexico before we had even made a wagon-road from the Mississippi to Califernia and Oregon. Let us first improve what we have to the utmost, and then consider the policy of buying out or driving back our neighbors.

I presume the Valley of the Rio Grande is now costing the Federal Treasury, in troops, Territorial government, Indian Agencies and Custom-houses, not less than Two Millions per annum over and above all revenue thence derived. Who pays this Two Millions? Why should they pay it? What profit do they realize from the outlay? Such a river can never constitute half so good a National boundary as would the desert on one side of its valley or the mountain range on the other. It is a facility and temptation to smugglers, not a barrier against them. Slaves and peons run across it and are reciprocally kidnapped and sent back again; feuds grow up between the rough borderers thus thrown into dangerous proximity; marauding expeditions cross it on slight pretexts and commit outrages which provoke retaliation. It were better for us if the sterile district which bounds eastwardly the valley of this river had been recognized as the Debatable Land between Texas and Mexico.

California and Oregon are valuable countries, the former especially so. It is fit that they should be settled and improved by adventurous spirits from our midst; but I wish they had done so "on their own book." They would have governed and protected themselves much cheaper and better than we have done or can do it. They would have saved millions of dollars which we have already paid out in their behalf, though scarcely to their advantage; for, while I don't say that Messrs. Collier, Butler King, Hammond, R. M. Price, and others are not perfectly honest, I do say that if California and Oregon had formed an independent community, they would have collected and disbursed their revenue at far less cost than has been incurred in those processes by the Federal Government. So with their Indian Wars, and in fact with their outgoes generally. Men have trumped up abominable bills because Uncle Sam was to be paymaster, who would never have thought of charging any such sums to the local authorities. Who does not know that Rhode Island and Vermont are far more frugally and honestly governed

than New-York and Virginia? -That what are called Indian Wars are generally the offspring of White cupidity and outrage, is now pretty well understood; but I doubt whether even Florida was ever the theater of an Indian war more scandalous in its origin and objects than that of which Oregon and Washington have recently been the arena. It was only last year that the Government agreed to pay \$925,000 for the extra cost of the last Indian war in California, and now we have another such in full blast in the Territories north, which is expected to take at least Four Millions from the Treasury and distribute it among the speculators in Indian-killing. And I presume they will get every dollar of it.

Just as the House was on the point of adjourning last Friday, after another discreditable day's work on the District Elections bill, Gen. LANE, Delegate from Oregon, rose and introduced a bill appropriating \$300,000 for immediate use in buying savage aid or neutrality in the Indian war in Oregon and Washington, which bill he wanted put on its passage forthwith. This was very properly resisted in spite of a telegraphic dispatch real by Gen. L. which rung the usual changes on savage crucity. treachery, massacre of women and children, &c The bill was sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, where it will doubtless be reported this morning, and probably passed during the day. I don't know whose hands the money is to go through, so I cannot be accused of personality in saying that I den't believe the Indians will ever see one third This Oregon Indian War is palpably a White

contrivance to plunder the Federal Treasury. I want no better evidence of this than that its abetters denounce and calumniate Gen. Wool, commander of the United States forces on the Pacific side, accusing him of all manner of malfeasance, and asking for his removal! Gen. Wool is not a great man, but he is honest and brave, and the very last man to be justly accused of deserting an inoffensive people committed to his military protection. His real offense is obstinate resistance to a peculating conspiracy. So says The San Francisco Herald; so will say all when they become cogni-

zant of the facts. This is a game of plunder, and United States military officers who ought to have t ought to be beaten. I wish the House would send out a Committee to the Pacific and probe the matter to the bottom before paying one dollar of claims on account of this War.

THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PACIFIC. Editorial Correspondence of The Tribno

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31, 1856. This morning, after the hour devoted to Prel minary business, Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL got the House into Committee and called up a bill just reported by him from the Ways and Means, based on Gen. Lane's Oregon War bill that he undertook to rush through on Friday, but failed. The bill, as reported, appropriates \$300,000 to be used by the President in making peace, or in preserving amleable relations with the tribes which have thus far been friendly, and \$120,000 more for the purchase of powder wherewith to prosecute the existing war. In what proportions the money and the powder are to be used, is not indicated otherwise than by therelative amounts appropriated in each item; but it is safe to calculate that the Indians will get precious little of either powder or money, however amply they may be supplied with ball. Mr. Alltson of Pa. spoke against the appropriation, quoting from Gen. Wook's dispatches to prove that this War is an iniquitous fraud; Gen. Lane of Oregon and Mr. Anderson of Washington spoke volubly on the other side, and a general discussion ensued, which I left in full blast at 44 o'clock. The House sat much later, but to little purpose. I presume the bill will be finally got out of Committee and passed tomorrow. Fight the war out, subdue or exterminate the enemy, and then inquire whether ou: people were right or wrong in commencing it—this sentiment was distinctly avowed in the debate, though not so haughtily as in the Mexican War And while Congress is going through the forms of putting into the President's hands money that he has not asked for, to be used no one tells us how,

plorable conflict. I do not believe Indians all saints any more than white men. On the contrary, they are barbarians, often cruel, sometimes treacherous, but seldom ungrateful for kind, considerate treatment. Three humane Quakers, sent into Oregon as Indian agents five years age and kept there to this date, with funds and full powers, might have kept every Indian tribe west of the Rocky Mountains kindly disposed toward our people for one quarter of the sum this war will cost, and extinguished their claims to at least half their lands. Instead of this, our emigrants are pitched in upon them without arrangement or notice-many of them rough western specimens, who consider the rights of Indians on a par with those of bears and wolves. These emigrants take unceremonious possession of the best lands, fisheries, and every other resource, driving off the savages who hold them by immemorial inheritance, as if they were so many flies. Of course, hatreds, collisions, revenges, massacres, are all but inevitable.

let me endeavor to glean from an official document

(Exec. No. 26) the origin and causes of this de-

On the 20th of August, 1854-more than eighteen months ago-it appears that a party of emigrants to Oregon were attacked by a band of Snake Indians on the Boisé River, near Fort Boisé, and several of them massacred—the number does not distinctly appear-and a considerable amount of booty taken. Last Summer, a small detachment of regulars,

under Major Haller, was dispatched to the scene of this slaughter, where they were met by the tribe to which the offenders belonged. Their chiefs, after a parley, agreed to surrender the offenders, and did surrender four-all they could find-who were tried by a court martial, admire, d their guilt, were convicted and sentenced to execution. Three of them were hanged on the graves of their victims: the other, attempting to escape, was shot-The alleged cause of their attack on the White party the preceding year was the carrying off of a equaw by a white man who was killed in the massacre. It seems that the man had bought the squaw for a horse, but the seller could give no title, having stolen her. No other motive was alleged, but it is probable that plunder was one incitement to the crime. But it does not seem that this crime and its punishment were a cause of the present

As early as July last, the U. S. military officers in Oregon reported to their superior, Gen. Wool, that the whites were behaving badly. Here is a specimen, from Gen. Wool's official reports:

Upward of a bundred Indians, chiefly women and children, have collected for protection on the military reserve at Fort Jones. Captain Judah informs me that there are constant threats of a night attack upon his pest, for the purpose of killing these inoffensive people, but that he has made known that he shall repel his post, for the purpose of killing these inoffensive people, but that he has made known that he shall repel force by force. It is found necessary to issue flour and beef to the Indians thus collected on the reserve, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs declining to subsist

"At a council held by the Oregon Superintendent, thirty miles from Fort Orford, an Indian shot a white man. As usual, the Indian was demanded, that he might be hung. He was protected by the detachment of troops from Fort Orford; and, while being conducted to be given over to the civil authority, in of troops from Fort Orford; and, while being con-ducted to be given over to the civil authority, in charge of a constable, and guarded by a corporal's guard, the beat in which he was, was pursued by a party of whites, who fired into the boat, killing the prisener and the Indian who was poling the canoe. The corporal warned the party, before they fired, to keep off, and returned their fire, killing three of them; the rest gave up the pursuit. On the 24th of October last, Gov. Curry of Ore-

gen wrote to the Secretary of War that he had reliable information that the Yakimae, Klikitats and disaffected spirits from other Northern tribes. had united to make war on the Whites-that A. J. Boloz, a sub-Indian Agent, had been treacherously murdered by the orders of Comiarkin, a Yakima chief: that Msj. Haller, at Fort Dalles, had a very inadequate force; and that Maj. Rains, commanding on Columbia River and Puget's Sound, had not men enough to meet and beat the enemy; wherefore he (Gov. Curry) had called out eight hundred volunteers, fully armed and equipped for s three months' campaign, "trasting entirely to "the justice of Congress for reimburgement." He expressed apprehensions that the settlers in Rogue River Valley (whence we have the last report of Indian massacre), "roused to frenzy by repeated outrages, ' will have atterly exterminated "the Indian race in that valley before an organized "force takes the field," and assures the Secretary that "the utmost prudence and economy will be enforced" in the details of his rather serious on-

-Here it will be seen that no requisition was made by Gov. Curry on Gen. Wool, military commander on the Pacific, nor was ever a requisition made on Gov. Curry for volunteers by any United States officer except Maj. Rains, commanding at Fort Vancouver, who asked for four companies to recoforce the regular, about to march to the relief of Maj. Haller, beleaguered at Fort Dalles. All the rest of Gov. Curry's operations appear to have been commenced and carried on without any encoursement from or understanding with the

directed in such matters.

On the 11th October Gov. Curry issued his Proclamation, calling out eight companies of mounted volunteers. On the 15th he proclaimed sgain, calling for nine companies more. On the 20th his Adjutant-General issued "General Orders" which threw considerable light on the origin, authorship and enimits of this war. He states that a force has been called out adequate to the requirements of the service, and preludes thus:

Information having been received that armed parties have taken the field in southern Oregon, with parties have taken the field in southern Oregon, with the served purpose of waging a war of extermination against the Indians in that section of the Territory, and have sloughtered, without respect to age or sex, a band of friendly Indians on their reservation, in despite of the authority of the Indian agent and the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed there, and contrary to the peace of the Territory, it is therefore ordered that the commanding officers of the battalions authorized by the proclamation of the Governor of the 15th day of October instant, will enforce the disbanding of all armed parties not duly encoded into the service of the Territory by virtue of said proclamation." said proclamation.

Nov. 3d, Gen. Wool writes officially from Beni

cin, as follows:

Sir: I have the bonor to report that since my last letter the Indian troubles in this department have very much increased. In Rogue River valley, the theats of the whites to commence a war of extermination against the friendly Indians on the reserve, and in the vicinity of Fort Lane, have been put into execution, despite the efforts of the officers of that post to prevent it. Capt. Smith reports that a party of whites who had organized themselves into a company, with the avowed purpose of assisting the regular troops in pursuing and chastising the Shasta Indiana for recent murders, attacked, the 8th ultimo, two camps of friendly Indians in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, and killed twenty-five flour very old mea, four wound men, and seventeen squares and chaldren.) Exasperated by these brutal outrages, some of the Indians on the reserve and in the valley, heretofore friendly, proceeded to murder the whites indiscriminately, burning their houses and destroying everything in their way. cin. as follows:

their way.

"Capt. Smith immediately sent a detachment,
der Major Fitzgerald, to the scene of the ourrages,
the protection of the settlers, and to punish the

for the protection of the settlers, and to punish the muriferers.

"The troops are now actively employed in trying to suppress the troubles, but with what prospect of suc-cess, while there is an Indian left for whites to destroy,

cess, while there is an Indian left for whites to destroy, may be easily conjectured.

"In Washington Territory there appears to be an extensive combination of hostile tribes, which a check unfortunately given to Brevet-Major Haller, with a small command, may possibly cause to extend to yet other tribes. The Yakimas, Walla-Wallas, Klikitsts, Des Chutes and Cayuses are doubtless in arms. They have been excited by fears at seeing their country rapidly filling up with settlers and miners, lest their fate shall be like that of the Californian Indians, and leave to exterminate the whites at a blow." hope to exterminate the whites at a blow.

Gen. Wool hereupon repaired in person to Oregon (Nov. 17), and writes thence to the Department (Dec. 13) an account of military movements, which have already been made public.

Nov. 21, Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, addresses Gen. Wool in a letter protesting against the exasperating falsehoods which certain whites are constantly spreading with a view to involve the friendly Indians in the hostilities into which some tribes have been goaded. Here is a specimen of his letter:

Here is a specimen of his letter:

"I am satisfied that the Cayuses, as a tribe, are desirous of maintaining peace, and that there must be on the part of the whites a departure from the principles of justice, and a violation of rights secured this tribe by the treaty, before they will become a hostile party in this war. Such a step will be, in their apprehension,

in this war. Such a step will be, in their appreciation,
a desperate last resort for preservation.

"This is also true of the Nezperces. Their uniform
good conduct and friendship for our citizens render all
intention on their part to make war on us quite im-

The reported combination of all those tribes with intent to wage a war of extermination against the whites is, I apprehend, but a phantom conjured up in the brains of alarmists, unsupported by one substantial reason; and the plot, said to have been nearly consummated, of cutting off those engaged in the negotiations last June. I regard as of the same character, originating in the same source.

Dec. 21, he writes again to Gen. Wool, commencing as follows:

"GENERAL: The existence of a war of extermina-tion by our citizens against all Indians in Southera Oregos, who, by recent acts, appear to evince a determination to carry it out, in violation of all treaty stipulations and the common usage of civilized nations, has induced me to take steps to remove the friendly bands of Indians, now assembled at Fort Lane and upon Umpqua reservation, to an encampment on the head waters of Yambill River, distant about sixty miles south-west of Vancouver, and adjoining the coast encarration.

eservation.

"This plan has been adopted with a view of saving the lives of such of those Indians as have given just and reasonable assurances of friendship. The tremendous excitement among the miners and settlers in that country, goaded on by restless and lawless mistreants who slaughter alike innocent and guilty of both sexes, induced those friendly bands to abandon the reservaeservation. rotection of the United States troop

These friendly Indians he desires to remove to a more convenient locality for protecting and feeding

"I have received intelligence that meetings of the citizens of Willamette Valley, residing along the route to be traveled by these Indians in reaching the designated encampment, as well as those in the vicinity of the latter, have resolved upon resisting such removal, and avowing a determination to kull all who may be brought among them as well as those

He calls for an escort to protect these poor, defenseless creatures from wanton slaughter, and proceeds to speak in the following plain English:

proceeds to speak in the following plain English:

"Believing, as I do, that the cause of the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly to be attributed to the acts of our own people, I cannot but feel that it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of those Indians, and maintain guarantees secured to them by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced upon those Indians against their will, and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds, for pecuniary and political objects, and sanctioned by a numerous population, who regard the treasury of the United States a legitimate object of plunder. The Indians in that district have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people; treaties have been violated, and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of the earth; and if none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference, but unhapply might look upon it with indifference, but unhappily

Bear in mind that he who makes this statement is a Federal office-holder appointed by Gen. Pierce, who enjoys of all men the best opportunities of knowing the right and wrong of this Indian contest. For my part, I do not doubt that his statement above quoted is the vital truth.

Dec. 25th, Gen. Wool from Fort Vancouver. reports again to headquarters on this side that he had failed to organize an expedition into the country of the hostile Indians, because:

I could neither obtain in this country the means of trenspertation nor forage, without paying enormously for them, and which the state of the war in this region

for them, and which the state of the war in this region does not call for. This state of things has been caused by the catroordinary course pursued by Gor. Curry, who is making war against the Indians on his own account, and without the slightest reference to myself, not having received any communication whatever from him on the subject.

"The quantity of the supplies required for the volunteers, and the enormous prices paid in acrip by those authorized by the Governor to make purchases for them, has realered it necessary for me to resort to Benicia for horses and mules, and for forage to San Francisco. In this section of country no danger existed which required either the services of the volunteers or the extravagent prices which have been paid in scrip for the horses and forage, as well as everything else required at all, it was in the Roque River country and along Paget Sound, but not to defend the inhabitants of either Oregon or Washington Territories against the Indians who had made or threstead them, with war, residing cast of the Cascade Mountains." th war, residing east of the Cascade Mountains.

Gen. Wool proceeds to give an account of a volunteer expedition fitted out by Gov. Curry, commanded by Major Chinn, which pushed east as far as Walla-Walla, (three or four hundred miles from he Oregon Settlements,) and there made a prisonic